

MAY FORCE HIM FORWARD

PROBABLE THAT BISMARCK WILL
AGAIN COME TO THE FRONT.

Germany is greatly excited over the action of the Reichstag in refusing to congratulate him on his birthday. The emperor said that it was scandalous. Opinions of the press—a calm and carefully considered article.

Berlin, March 24.—The loss of an army bill could not have excited Germany more than the Reichstag's refusal to congratulate Bismarck. The moment the result of the vote was known Dr. von Boetticher hurried to the telephone and told the emperor, who was waiting, the news in the old castle. Herr von Lucanus, chief of his majesty's civil cabinet, went directly from the imperial box to the castle and described to the emperor the scenes of tumult in the Reichstag. He must have given a very vivid picture, for when the emperor drove out Unter den Linden between 3 and 4 o'clock he looked unusually sullen.

All officials likely to know the emperor's feelings agree that he was intensely disturbed by the Reichstag's exhibition of itself. He is understood to have exclaimed at the end of Lucanus' narrative:

"It is scandalous. The vote is a reflection on me, the government and all the authorities and societies who will unite in honoring Bismarck."

A peculiar feature of the whole affair is the apparent indifference or ignorance with which the emperor and the ministers, despite all unmistakable warnings, again steered straight into defeat. The emperor could hardly have been ignorant of what everybody else knew. He must have been informed that on Thursday the socialists, Catholics, Reichstag radicals and Poles had formed a coalition to request the emperor's pardon. On the same day the representatives of all parliamentary parties had met and after the stormiest of debates had separated with mutual declarations of defiance and reproach. Herr von Levetzow's final efforts to save his motion were made on Friday. He then tried to induce Dr. Lieber, the clerical leader, to keep his party from voting, but he failed to get any pledge, although Lieber himself opposed the extreme action of the rest of the Catholics.

The relations of the parties have been more embittered by yesterday's vote than by any purely political differences since the close of the Kulturkampf. Several deputies who favored the motion regard the Reichstag's decision as a personal affair and have approached the ministers privately to urge a temporary suspension of the session looking to a dissolution in the near future. Already the Bismarckians have been joined by other deputies, who apparently regret their course in yesterday's proceedings and are anxious to efface the stigma by taking part in a demonstration at Friedrichshagen.

The government's attitude toward demands for a dissolution is distinctly passive. A general election with Bismarck for the rallying crowd would commit the government body and soul to the agrarian program and several other points of Bismarckian policy for which the emperor and his minister have little liking.

Among the passionate appeals and denunciations with which the newspapers have been loaded since yesterday there is one calm and carefully reasoned article which warns the admirers of the old chancellor not to go too far in their indignation. It is in the Tagblatt, which although once bitterly hostile to the prince has been fair with him and his friends in the last years.

"It is timely to remind the German politicians," says the writer, "that the storm now let loose may bring to the front again Prince Bismarck's powerful personality, working to the ends which most of the parties cannot approve. We believe that, as matters stand, the prince would now be more of a disturbing than regulative influence in active politics."

The article quoted above appeared last evening. This morning the Tagblatt returns to the subject thus:

"We admit that the confusion can be ended only by the dissolution of the Reichstag. If the government decide to appeal to the country it will have a strong basis on which to make the campaign and win success."

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "If harmony existed within the government the ministers would answer this affront with a decree of dissolution. We are sure that the nation would give a fitting response."

The Vossische Zeitung (liberal) says: "No party ever can revert with pleasure to Saturday's proceedings. The event probably will lead to a revolution of the parties. Since the emperor has spoken with such deep indignation of the Reichstag's action we should not be surprised to learn that the federal council had been asked to agree to a dissolution."

The Vorwarts (social democratic) says under the caption "Names": "The vote against the Levetzow motion was the people's judgment on the refractory body of a politically dead man. It was an act of justice. The people thereby pronounced guilty before the world a man who brought more misery upon the nation than anybody since Napoleon I. If Prince Bismarck's friends venture to appeal to the nation they will get a confirmation of the Reichstag's verdict. The emperor had no right to speak as he did in his dispatch to Friedrichshagen, in the name of the German people."

After the emperor attended service today he had a long consultation with the grand duke of Baden and Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe. The wires have been kept busy all day between Berlin and the south German capitals. The messages concerned the Reichstag's action and the course to be adopted by the government.

To ascertain the hopes which the Bis-

marckians are building on the birthday fiasco the United Press correspondent sought an interview with Ludwig von Fischer, the prince's old and intimate friend. Herr von Fischer thought that the celebration would lead to a revival of national feeling which, as the deeds of 1870 had sunk away in the past had become callous and unresponsive. The emperor might relieve the mistake of his past attitude toward Bismarck. Fischer said, and cemented the old bonds, giving Germany a harmonious and steadfast national policy. Fischer is a loyal agrarian. He holds that if the council of state finds no practical means of remedying the agricultural distress the discontent of the rural population will be increased until it brings its own remedy.

"We may live," he said, "to see scenes similar to those in the Souban rebellion known as the peasants' war. The times of the Bundeshaushalt may return. I can give you an illustration of the distress from my own city, Augsburg. The city is getting no rents from the tenants on the civil farms, but is obliged to remit them. Other farmers declare that they cannot get 2 per cent. out of the estates they work."

Herr von Fischer maintained that the government's initial misstep was the reciprocity treaty with Austria-Hungary.

HIS WOUND NOT DANGEROUS.

An Attempt Made to Assassinate Li Hung Chang.

London, March 24.—The Central News' Tokyo correspondent says an attempt was made to assassinate Li Hung Chang in a street of Simonski this afternoon. Li was returning from the peace conference, in which he conducts negotiations in behalf of the Chinese mission and was accompanied by several of his suite.

When he was a short distance from his apartments a young Japanese ran up to him and fired a pistol in his face. The young man was seized and disarmed at once by the police. At the station house he gave his name as Koyama and his age as twenty-one. According to the short report received in Tokyo Li Hung Chang's wound is not dangerous.

Will Build a Cathedral.

Baltimore, Md., March 24.—The first of a series of addresses on "The Division of the Diocese of Maryland" was made to-night at the Protestant Episcopal church of St. Michael and Angelo's, Bishop Paret being the speaker. The remaining addresses will be delivered on succeeding Sundays by well known clergymen. The question will be up for final settlement at the diocesan convention in May. It is a foregone conclusion that the diocese will be divided and that Washington will become the archiepiscopal see of America with a cathedral costing ten millions of dollars.

Severe Gale in England.

London, March 24.—A severe gale has swept the south of England this afternoon and evening. Many houses have been unroofed. In London three persons have been killed and three others have been injured severely by falling walls. A race boat on the Thames was upset and its two occupants were drowned. Many isolated cases of death occurred. The question will be up for final settlement at the diocesan convention in May. It is a foregone conclusion that the diocese will be divided and that Washington will become the archiepiscopal see of America with a cathedral costing ten millions of dollars.

Buried by a Landslide.

Budapest, March 24.—A show was in progress when the Inn on the Theiss at Tittel was buried by a landslide on Friday. Six dancing girls, the mistress of the house and her four children were killed. All but four or five of the audience escaped.

Dined with the Sultan.

Constantinople, March 24.—Sir Philip Currie, British ambassador, dined with the sultan at the palace yesterday and afterward talked with him two hours on Armenian affairs.

Her Bows Damaged.

London, March 24.—The British steamer Storm King, Captain Crosby, which sailed from Antwerp March 22 for Boston, has put into Dungeness with her bows damaged as a result of colliding with and sinking the Italian bark Giuseppe, Captain Laura, from Savannah, Ga., February 14, for Hamburg. The crew of the Giuseppe were rescued and landed by the Storm King.

Stabbed a Man Last August.

Andrea Do Palma, an Italian, was arrested last night by Officers Hyde, Marlowe and Phelps and locked up, charged with breach of the peace. Last August, during a row in a saloon at Oak and Factory streets, he stabbed August Palermo in the right wrist with a stiletto. Immediately after the row he escaped to Italy and remained there until a few days ago, when he returned to this city.

Found Dead in Bed.

Toronto, March 24.—John Bell and Sarah Swallow, who had been living as man and wife, were found dead in bed this morning, the heads of both being nearly severed from the bodies. The woman was evidently killed by her paramour, who had slain himself.

To Supply Their Own Coal.

New York, March 24.—The steamer Jason brings news that the United States has arranged to supply the white squadron with coal at Kingston, Jam., without patronizing local dealers. Four schooner loads of coal have been shipped from this country, and two of the schooners, the Golden Sheaf of Portland and the Jennie Butler of Bath arrived at Kingston on March 16.

SETTLEMENT OF OREGON.

THRILLING ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT PEXROSE.

Marcus Whitman's Famous Journey to Washington—How Oregon Was Saved to the United States—His Indomitable Perseverance and Energy—Whitman College a Memorial to Him.

Rev. S. B. L. Penrose, president of Whitman College at Walla-Walla, Washington, gave a most thrilling address at the United church last evening before a large audience. His subject was "A New Chapter in American History," and his theme was the energy and heroism displayed by Marcus Whitman. Spaulding and others of that brave band of missionaries who were the first to settle that large tract of territory then called Oregon, but which now comprises the three states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. He told how the little band set out from their eastern homes for the Pacific slope and with their wives and children faced untold dangers and hardships in mountainous, business and in desert places in the name of Christ and the church.

Continuing, he spoke in the main as follows: "I once was shown 240 acres of land which Whitman practically tilled himself, while his wife was all the time busy in her school work. One day Whitman was called away on a distance of twenty-two miles to set the leg of a boy which had been broken by a fall from his horse. While at this house Whitman heard strange tidings. They were to the effect that a number of British settlers were making their way down from Skekatchewan to take possession of Oregon in the name of the queen. A young Catholic priest, himself an Englishman, was present and proposed the toast: 'Here's to Oregon, She's ours and the United States can whistle for her.' Whitman sat at the table silent. But his resolve was soon formed. He jumped on his horse and rode the twenty-two miles in two hours. When he reined up in front of the house he shouted to Spaulding, 'I must go to Washington this minute.' The plan was to ride to Washington across the continent and lay before the president and the government the real facts in regard to Oregon and to save it, if possible, to the United States. He was a man who had the prophetic vision to see of what immense value this would eventually be to the United States. Some of the other missionaries expostulated with him and said that it was mixing up politics and religion. Mr. Whitman answered that although he was a missionary, he was not yet expanded and would stand with all his force and energy for the preservation of Oregon to the United States government. So the little party of three set out on their tremendous undertaking. They covered the first 300 miles of the journey in ten days and arrived at Fort Hall. Here they found that hostile Indians were on the war-path and as the snow of the winter had closed the routes they had to turn south 1,000 miles out of their course. The little company still pressed on to Washington. At one time they were reduced to live on dog meat and were confronted with starvation. At another time they were lost in the snow in a ravine. This was perhaps the most critical point in the journey. Even the indomitable Whitman himself lost heart. The Indian guide said: 'Just watch the old mule, how she is twitching her ear as though she wanted to go that way.' 'There is no hope,' said Whitman. 'We might as well follow her lead.' And so the old mule led them out of the ravines and saved the man who preserved Oregon to the United States—a hero of the nation.

The party reached Washington on March 3, 1843. He saw Mr. Webster, who had been his schoolmate. To him he told his story, but Webster did not listen with favorable ear. He just then had a pet scheme of trading Oregon for a codfishery, and he did not want to be deterred from his scheme by anything else. He then told his story to President Tyler, and strange to say he listened where Webster, the broad-minded liberal statesman had turned a deaf ear. It had been said in the senate that the Rocky mountains were the natural boundary of the United States, and that it was to be hoped they would remain so, as the soil beyond them was barren and sterile. President Tyler said that if Whitman could show that Oregon could be colonized from the United States that he would see that it was not ceded to Great Britain. It must be borne in mind that the Ashburton treaty in 1842 did not fix the northwestern boundary. It was not until 1846 that the boundary was definitely fixed. In the summer of 1843 the first wagon train made its way through the mountains. At the mission station saw the wagons coming down from blue haze of the distant mountains, then the clatter of hoofs was heard and he drew rein before his own door—the good Dr. Whitman.

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driven out, and it seemed as if the work of Christianity had been annihilated. The country was not opened again for settlement until 1859. Whitman college at Walla Walla was founded as a memorial to the brave Dr. Whitman soon after the settlement of the territory. It was at first but an academy, but has developed into a college. The people there are anxious to make Washington what New England is, a people whose God is the Lord, whose faith is grounded in righteousness and justice and whose faces are turned towards light and truth. That is why we want you to become interested in Whitman college, because it is through such institutions that Washington will be made what New England is to-day."

Run Down a Trawler.

London, March 24.—Steamer Berlin, which sailed from New York yesterday, reported at Southampton that while near the Edystone lighthouse on her way down she was run down and sank the Plymouth trawler Delight. She picked up twenty-two of the Delight's crew of twenty-four. The remaining two were lost. There was a dense fog at the time of the collision.

Murdered on the Street.

Brooklyn, March 24.—While James and William Anderson, brothers, were passing through Hancock street, early this morning, they became involved in a quarrel with an unknown man. James Anderson tried to hit the stranger with a stone and received in return a gash in his throat with a knife, from the effects of which he died soon after. The murderer escaped.

CAPTAIN BREWER HAS HOPE.

The Harvard Football Squad Will Resume Work To-day.

Cambridge, Mass., March 24.—The college conference at Harvard, which has been advertised as "the senate," formed to discuss the football situation has been abandoned. The action was caused by the misleading reports published in the Boston papers Saturday respecting the object of the conference. The conference was not formed for the purpose of discussing football, but was simply to be a talk between students, instructors and administrators on various subjects of college life, the subject of the first meeting to be "How Harvard Students are Governed."

The Harvard spring football squad will resume work to-morrow after a week's rest. Captain Brewer has not given up hope, and intends to keep his men at work at least until the final decision comes from the faculty.

POSSIBILITIES ENORMOUS.

Admiral Joubert Talks of the Troubles a

Washington, March 24.—Rear Admiral Joubert, in an interview published to-day, called attention to the fact that by a treaty with New Grenada made in 1846 the United States guaranteed not only the perfect neutrality of the isthmus of Panama, but also the rights, property and sovereignty which Colombia might have and possesses over the isthmus.

"I do not know how such a treaty came to be made," he said, "yet the United States must be responsible for the neutrality of the isthmus and for the preservation of Colombia from invasion."

The admiral stated that in 1886 he was ordered to Colon where the revolutionists had destroyed much property, and had closed the railroad. He landed from the vessel of his fleet, opened the road and kept it open for four months.

"In that case," said the admiral, "we dealt with revolutionary forces. What would have been the result if Colombia had been at war with a European nation and had made some appeal to us is a question. It is, however, a question which we may have to meet any day, so long as the isthmus stands. The most remarkable thing about it is that the United States is not to-day, so far as I am aware, interested in the Panama railroad in a pecuniary sense, to the extent of a rail. The entire concern is in the hands of the French. The possibilities for complications and troubles over the existing treaty are enormous."

Discussing the situation in Nicaragua, Admiral Joubert said that the United States had agreed to protect any line of inter-oceanic communication across that country and guarantee its neutrality and innocent use. But no such route had been opened in Nicaragua, and the United States, he thought, could hardly interfere with Great Britain in an effort to collect damages under a just claim, or we have ourselves set a precedent by bombarding Greytown in 1853. Even if Great Britain should take possession of the custom house at Greytown the act would not be without precedent, although in that case we would have to be very watchful to see that the same after putting his nose in at the window did not enter with his whole body."

The admiral expressed the opinion that no trouble would come of the Alliance incident, because, if the circumstances surrounding the affair were as related, no wrong was done the vessel.

"There is a rebellion in Cuba," he said. "A Spanish gumbost was polling the shores of Cuba directly continuous to the province which is in insurrection. This is the duty of a navy. When the gumbost advanced a desire to speak the Alliance by holding colors, streaming toward her and firing a gun, which is a friendly signal, the merchantman should have stopped to learn the meaning of the inquiry. The politeness of the sea demanded this courtesy. The Spanish commander might have been in distress or might have had some passengers whom he wished to transfer, or he might have had important mail, which he desired to forward to the United States. When I was on the sea and was spoken I stopped and I expected other ships to do the same for me."

OVER A MILLION IS LOST.

A BIG PLANT NEAR KANSAS CITY WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

While the flames were raging the spectacle was a most magnificent one—hundreds of hands have been thrown out of employment.

Kansas City, Mo., March 24.—Fire which started from unexplained causes destroyed the greater portion of Reid Brothers' packing house in Armourville, this evening, involving a loss of fully \$700,000. At this hour (10:30) the flames are still raging and the loss may reach a million.

From a spectacular standpoint the fire was a magnificent thing. The packing house plant was located in the west bottoms and thousands of people gathered on the west bluff of this city to view it.

The fire started in the third story of the hog building, a structure probably by 75 feet, at 10:30 o'clock. It spread with remarkable rapidity and quickly communicated to the engine room on the south. The entire strength of the fire department of the two Kansas Cities responded to the call, but the water pressure was totally inadequate. The best that could be done was to save the beef building. At 7:10 the first wall fell and then the fire spread to the hog houses, five in number and 150 by 100 feet in size. All were destroyed. Next the flames attacked the storage building. This was an immense structure four stories high. It was packed from top to bottom with pork. One of the Reid brothers stated to-night that the firm never before had so heavy a stock in the building. Desperate efforts were made to save this structure, but they were futile. The floors and walls were soaked with grease and burned rapidly. It was only by concentrating the strength of the fire department and Armour's water tower that the beef building was saved.

Reid Brothers' carried about \$750,000 insurance on buildings and stock. Of this amount \$300,000 was in the Indemnity Exchange, an organization formed by local packers and merchants for self-protection and co-operative insurance.

The house was established in 1887 by King & Co., limited, the Indianapolis and Belfast packers, as a branch under the management of William P. Reid. The name was changed to Reid Brothers' Packing company in July, 1892. It is one of the oldest and wealthiest houses in the country. The plant was located on sixteen acres of ground just across the bridge in Armourville. The daily capacity of the establishment was 700 cattle, 250 sheep and 3,000 hogs.

The average number of hands employed was 1,100. The Reid Brothers' company has supply depots at Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Trenton, N. J., San Francisco, Denver, Pueblo, Joplin, Oklahoma City, Memphis, Dallas, Peoria, Sedalia, Topeka, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Atchison and Wichita.

At 11 o'clock the fire under control and the beef building, the office building and the smoke-house remained standing. The entire value of the plant and stock is estimated at \$2,000,000. Estimates of the loss now place it at a little over a million.

FIREMEN LOST THEIR LIVES.

Only One Member of a Horse Company is Alive After a Fire.

Denver, March 24.—All but one member of Horse Company No. 3 lost their lives last night in a fire which destroyed the St. James hotel. The horse company, excepting the captain, was composed of colored men. The dead are: Harold W. Hartwell, captain; P. S. Bradley, lieutenant; Richard Dandridge and Stephen Martin.

The blaze was discovered at 10:30 o'clock by the clerk. Every room in the hotel was occupied and guests were taken at once to warn the guests of their danger. All occupants escaped without injury.

The men above named, in company with four others, were groping about in the blinding smoke in the rotunda of the hotel, when the tile and cement floor gave way, precipitating them into the basement, where the four unfortunately were waylaid and suffocated.

The other four men managed to climb out, though badly bruised and lacerated and nearly overcome by the smoke.

It was more than an hour after the accident before the body of Captain Hartwell was found, and fully two hours later before the other bodies were recovered.

The fire, which originated in the basement in a baggage room adjoining the hotel and dormitory, had slowly eaten away the supports of the floor, but no one was apprehensive of danger and so dense was the smoke that no one missed the men. It was only when the firemen reached the basement of the main entrance in search of the origin of the fire that Hartwell's body was found.

The guests fled for their lives by stairways, verandas and fire escapes. Many of the half-clad and dazed guests carried their garments with them. Much excitement attended the emptying of the rooms, but no great difficulty was met with in getting all the guests safely to the street. The property loss is nearly \$50,000; insurance \$21,000.

Said to be Estranged.

London, March 24.—The Times correspondent in Madrid insists that it is absolutely untrue that the wreck of the Reina Regenta has been discovered.

NEW ORDINANCES PROPOSED.

Important Meeting of Committee to be Held To-night.

The meeting of the committee on ordinances to be held in the city hall this evening promises to be one of unusual interest and importance, owing to the fact that the members of the committee will have before them for consideration proposed ordinances affecting the interests of a large number of residents.

One of the most important matters to be considered is a proposed ordinance requiring street vendors of meat, fish, clams, oysters, fruits, vegetables or other farm produce, except milk, to be licensed by the mayor of the city. This ordinance has the united support of every dealer in the commodities mentioned in the city, and especially of the retail grocers, and many of them will undoubtedly be present to advocate its passage.

An attempt was made last year to secure the passage of such an ordinance, but after several hearings on the subject the matter was hung up in the committee and consequently no such ordinance was formulated, and another attempt along the same line will be made this year. At the time of the hearing many strong arguments were advanced in support of the proposed ordinance, among the more important of which were the plea that it would prove a benefit to the public health in removing some of the sources of disease.

It was openly claimed by the advocates of the proposed ordinance that many of the irresponsible street vendors who are not compelled to be licensed purchased decayed and diseased articles of food in New York and elsewhere and brought them to this city and sold them among the poorer class of citizens as fresh goods and at less than the market prices, and in consequence there had been several cases of illness in the city which was directly attributable to the use of diseased or decayed articles of food.

Another argument advanced by the advocates of the ordinance is that the present system causes the retail dealers of the city to be placed in unjust competition with this class of itinerant street vendors. It support of this claim they argued that they are compelled to pay taxes, rent, etc., and to sell only fresh goods, while the street vendors are enabled to come here and sell their injurious wares at prices lower even than the regular dealer has to pay for them at wholesale, and yet are not compelled to pay a single cent into the city treasury. Taken altogether the hearing on this subject to-night will probably be one of the most important of the entire year.

But this is not the only proposed ordinance which the committee will consider to-night. The others are also important, and provide for the amendment of section 224 of the ordinances of the city concerning the licensing of persons "to engage in the business of removing contents of privy vaults and cesspools," so that hereafter there shall be issued by the board of health; for the appointment of a lamp inspector, concerning the erection of buildings within the fire district, and concerning the use of streets for building materials and requiring that when building materials are piled in the streets while building are in process of erection a clear and open passageway shall be at all times maintained for the use of the public.

LOCAL NEWS JOTTINGS.

Miss Julia A. Beecher died at her home in New York city March 23. The funeral services will take place to-morrow morning at the residence of Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., 218 West Forty-sixth street, New York. Rev. Dr. Tuttle is a brother-in-law of the deceased lady. Miss Beecher was the youngest daughter of the late Captain Benjamin Beecher of this city. The interment will be in this city.

The proposed New England bicycle racing circuit, as planned by George Sullivan of Boston, meets with general approval, and it is quite likely that the scheme will be adopted. The towns and cities included in the circuit are Bangor, Portland, Worcester, Manchester, Bath, Greenfield, Danbury, Clarendon, Lowell, Newburyport, Westborough, Hartford, Amesbury, Nashua, Keene, North Attleborough, Providence, Rockville, New Haven, Bridgeport, Winsted, Norwich, Brattleboro, and Barre.

Fuzzles the Scientists.

To the Physicians and Press of New Haven:

As I have succeeded in making a special arrangement with the manager of Mile. Eugenie Petrescu to have the young woman give a private exhibition of her marvelous manipulative powers, I extend a cordial invitation to every physician in the city and to members of the press to be present at the Wonderland theater on Tuesday, March 26, from 11 a. m. to 12 m. This session will be given purely as a demonstration of Darwin's theories, and M. Petrescu will prove, in support of the principles of this great naturalist, that man is a quadruman and a quadruped at one and the same time. Professor Virchow, professor of anatomy in Berlin, has already written a book affirming the accuracy of this statement, as have also several other professors in Europe. The exhibition at the Wonderland will be made additionally interesting for physicians by the display of a number of testimonials presented by leading anatomists and physicians of Europe to her extraordinary powers.

S. Z. POLI.

Griffin Match Is Off.

Chicago, March 24.—The Griffin-Zeigler match between the Triangular club, scheduled for to-morrow night, is off. Word has been received from Philadelphia that Griffin hurt his hand in his bout with Quigley, and would not come west.

CHINESE GAMBLERS CAUGHT

WHOLESALE RAID BY LOCAL POLICE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Twenty-six Fan Tan Players Captured—An Opium Joint Also Unearthed—Several Were Stupefied From Hitting the Pipe—Futile Attempts to Escape.

To-day will be "Chinese Day" in the city court, and at 9 o'clock this morning twenty-six Mongolians will face Judge Callahan to answer to charges of keeping a gambling house and gaming. Their appearance in the city court will be due to a raid made on a Chinese gambling den and opium joint on Union street, near Wooster street, by Sergeant Cowles and nine patrolmen.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Detective Sergeant Cowles, accompanied by Patrolmen Hackert, P. E. McQueney, Blahy, Murphy, Laughlin, J. H. Moore, O'Connor, S. N. Smith and Signal Officer Beegan, made a descent upon the Chinese laundry on Union street kept by Quon Lee. In a room immediately in the rear of the laundry proper around two large tables were seated twenty-six Chinese, engaged in the exciting occupation of playing fan-tan.

When the officers put in their unexpected appearance consternation reigned among the players. All were quietly placed under arrest and sent to police headquarters in the patrol wagon. The officers then made a thorough search of the apartments and secured a number of gambling implements, paraphernalia, chips, cards, etc., a pocket-book containing \$15.40, a bag containing a quantity of American money, two cigar boxes full of Chinese money, a quantity of opium pipes, pots and lamps and a number of dominoes.

After the gambling room had been thoroughly searched the officers turned their attention to the rooms in the rear, which it was supposed, were devoted to opium smoking. In one of these rooms were found three Chinamen, all more or less under the influence of the drug, and in another room were two men who showed the effects of having hit the pipe. The men were lying around on couches and alongside of them were several opium pipes, pots, etc., and a small quantity of dope. Two of the men were so stupefied by the drug that it was necessary to carry them from the room.